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## School Aid a Major Issue In Presidential Campaign

Candidates Also Differ on Various Programs for Housing, Medical Care for the Aged, and Workers' Wages

This is the fifth in our series on Presidential campaign issues. We deal here with questions of federal aid to help pay for schools, medical care for the aged, and new housing. We also discuss assistance to certain economically distressed regions and minimum wages of industrial workers.

EVERYDAY problems of young people going to crowded schools, of teachers with low incomes, of elderly people who can't pay medical bills, and of those who lack decent homes are of concern to both the Republican and Democratic parties in the Presidential campaign.

So are the difficulties of workers who have lost jobs in the space age, and who need technical training for new employment. Although the nation as a whole has prospered in recent years, business setbacks have upset the economy in scattered areas. Unemployment has been the result.

To help end such difficulties, both party platforms recognize that present financial assistance by the federal government should be increased. Mr. Nixon—the Republican Presidential candidate—and Mr. Kennedy, the Democratic contestant, agree on the need for federal action.

Party differences show up in disputes over how much federal money is needed. There is a clash of opinion also on how much of the assistance job can be done by the states.

Republicans in general feel that present needs are temporary, that they are on the way to being solved, that state governments can bear a big share of assistance costs, and that federal aid can be limited.

Democrats argue that the problems are long-range rather than temporary, that many state governments cannot

afford to spend much more, and that large federal assistance will be necessary for some years.

**School aid.** The party differences over the role of the federal government are very clearly demonstrated in debate on assistance for education. The issues are funds for building schools and for raising teachers' salaries.

At present, the federal government is providing funds to help build schools and pay teachers' salaries in certain defense areas. The money, about \$200,000,000 a year, goes to towns in which population has grown rapidly because of newly established defense plants, military bases, and federal offices.

There is no similar federal program for all schools. Efforts were made in Congress this year to provide federal aid for public elementary and high schools in general, but these failed.

In the Senate, Mr. Kennedy supported a bill to provide more than a billion dollars a year for schools over an indefinite period. The money could have been used for new buildings, teachers' salaries, or for both purposes. The states would have decided how it was to be spent.

A Republican motion to end further discussion of the billion-dollar proposal brought a 44-44 vote: Democrats, 40 for and 16 against continuing debate; Republicans, 4 for and 28 against. Mr. Nixon, as presiding officer of the Senate, broke the tie and killed the proposal by casting his vote against further consideration.

The Senate then passed a measure to spend \$917,000,000 a year for a 2-year period. As in the earlier plan, the money could be used for both buildings and teachers' salaries. The vote was 54 to 35: Democrats, 46 for and 11 against; Republicans, 8 for and 24 against.

The House adopted a bill to provide \$325,000,000 a year for 4 years, but limited use of the money to school construction only. The vote was 206 to 189: Democrats, 162 for and 97 against; Republicans, 44 for and 92 against.

The Senate was ready to drop its aid-for-teachers plan and accept the House's lower allotment of funds for schools. However, no compromise was actually worked out, and Congress adjourned without final adoption of an educational measure.

As a result, aid to education is a major campaign issue. Public school enrollment through the 12th grade is almost 1,500,000 greater than it was a year ago. Although around 65,000 new classrooms a year are being built, both parties agree that more are

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CHOOSING SIDES in another world series. America and Russia both are making supreme attempts to win the support of peoples—mainly African and Asian—that appear to be still uncommitted in the international struggle.

## The Neutral Countries

A New Factor in Global Affairs

In the competition between the free world and the communist lands, a new force is making itself felt. It is the so-called neutral group of nations. Here is the story of that group, what it stands for, and its prospects of becoming an influential force in shaping world affairs.

ON a recent evening, reporters and news photographers were waiting in the reception hall of the Park Avenue building which serves as the New York headquarters of the Yugoslav mission to the United Nations.

At exactly 9:15 o'clock, 5 men came down the marble staircase. Perhaps the most striking figure among them was Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru of India. Clad in native costume, he wore his familiar white cap and a long black coat over white knee breeches.

Dressed in the customary garb of diplomacy—a black coat and striped

pants—President Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana was talking with President Sukarno of Indonesia who wore his usual, tight-fitting Moslem cap and the medal-covered uniform of the Supreme Commander of his country's armed forces. Following them were the host, President Tito of Yugoslavia, and President Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt, wearing dark business suits.

For several hours, these 5 leaders from 3 different continents had been discussing how they might work together in tackling global problems. They represented the top leadership of what may be called the neutral nations, a group which has grown considerably in size and influence during recent weeks.

**Powerful groups.** The political world is now divided into 3 major camps. The United States is leader of the western group. The latter includes Britain, France, and other

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ARTHUR FLEMING, Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare. His agency handles the social security program and a number of other activities.



LEADERS OF FIVE important "neutral" countries have worked together in the United Nations in an effort to influence the major powers. Left to right: Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru of India, President Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana, Presi-

dent Gamal Abdel Nasser of the United Arab Republic, President Sukarno of Indonesia, and President Tito of Yugoslavia. This particular meeting occurred at the New York headquarters of Yugoslavia's delegation to the UN.

## The Neutral Nations Are Attempting to Influence World Affairs

(Continued from page 1)

smaller European nations; Canada and most of the Latin American lands; Japan, South Korea, the Philippines, and certain other nations in Asia; and a number of countries in other parts of the globe. Because its greatest strength is in the Americas and Western Europe, this group is often referred to simply as the West.

The communist camp is headed by the Soviet Union and Red China. It includes the satellite nations of Eastern Europe and a few small Asian lands on the fringe of Red China. Cuba has also been placed in the communist sphere by the government of Fidel Castro. Since the Reds' greatest strength is in the lands east of Europe, this bloc is often called the East.

**The neutrals.** For some years, occasional efforts have been made to get the neutral nations to work more closely together. In 1955, a conference of 29 Asian and African countries took place in Bandung, Indonesia, and common goals were stressed. In the past year or two, such leaders as Tito, Nasser, and Nkrumah have visited one another and have encouraged the idea of cooperation among the neutrals.

But the major factor in pushing this group to the fore has been the emergence of new African nations. Some 17 new countries have been created from former colonial areas in Africa during the past year. Most of these young nations are not firmly tied either to the western lands or the communist countries, but are charting a neutral course.

The nations considered to be leaders of the neutral group are those mentioned earlier—India, Yugoslavia, Ghana, Indonesia, and the United Arab Republic. Besides a number of the new African nations, other countries leaning toward neutrality include Burma, Cambodia, and Ceylon. Because their strength is centered in southern Asia and in Africa, the neutral group is sometimes called the Afro-Asian bloc. It numbers about 45 nations.

Generally speaking, the neutral lands are those whose officials say they want to follow the leadership of neither the communist nations nor the west-

ern countries. In addition, they see eye to eye on a number of matters that affect all of them.

**Similar ideas.** Most of the neutral lands have achieved independence in the past 15 years, and memories of colonial rule are still fresh in mind. Perhaps the strongest tie that holds these nations together is their hatred of colonialism, and their determination that they will never again be under colonial rule.

The goal of conquering poverty and raising living standards is a major factor in holding the neutral nations together. They include many poverty-stricken lands where per capita income is less than \$100 a year. Yet a number of these countries have sizable natural resources. They are determined to become modern nations, but they need outside help if they are to develop school systems, boost health standards, and start industrial development programs. They are not greatly concerned where they get that help—so long as it is forthcoming without delay.

Closely tied to their poverty is the neutral nations' support of disarmament and their opposition to further nuclear testing. They know that a nuclear conflict would bring destruction to them as well as to the participants.

Moreover, they know that they cannot afford to take part in the arms race. They feel that if a global disarmament program can be worked out, they will be able to use all their own funds for economic development, and will, in addition, receive more outside aid. They feel it is vitally important that peace be assured.

Another issue on which there's general agreement among the neutral countries is support of the United Nations. These lands are, in most cases, unable to defend themselves from outside aggression. They know that the United Nations is the agency which can best protect them, and it is also the one international group in which they can most effectively make their influence felt.

**Numerous differences.** But if the neutral lands have certain attitudes in common, they also have many differences. For example, the political and

economic systems of India are much closer to those of the western lands than are the political and economic systems of Yugoslavia. The latter is communist, and, except for the fact that Tito is determined to run his country without Russian interference, Yugoslavia has a marked resemblance to lands that are allied with the Soviet Union.

One of the neutrals—Ghana—has close trade ties with Israel, and Israeli technicians are helping with Ghana's development. Another neutral—the United Arab Republic—regards Israel as an enemy nation and refuses to have anything to do with it.

Some observers feel that, as time goes on, many of the new African lands will veer away from neutralism. The 2 former French trusteeships of Cameroun and Togo are openly pro-western. Many of the 13 members of the French Community (an association of nations that were formerly under French control) lean toward the western countries.

The neutral nations are not bound by military treaties as are most of the western lands. Nor are they held together by the power of one member—as the communist countries are held in line by the Soviet Union. In other words, the neutral nations are hardly more than a loosely associated group of countries at this time.

It is interesting to note that Prime Minister Nehru of India does not feel that the neutral nations (or "non-aligned" countries, as he prefers to call them) should ever form a permanent bloc. While they may cooperate from time to time in working toward common goals, Nehru believes that the formation of a third major power group would be harmful. In the long run, he favors the elimination of all power groups, and says that each country should represent only its own interests.

**Summit proposal.** But though the neutral nations may be only loosely joined, it is apparent that they will use their influence increasingly in those areas where they have common interests. Since those areas include such vital topics as disarmament, anti-colonialism, and aid for underdeveloped regions, it is apparent that the

neutral countries will be a force with which to be reckoned in international affairs.

Typical of the kind of action that may be expected from them is their recent proposal that President Eisenhower and Premier Khrushchev renew their contacts—which were broken at the time of the Paris summit conference in May. They regard this action as a vital step toward reducing tensions and averting war.

In reply, President Eisenhower said that he would negotiate with Mr. Khrushchev provided the latter met certain conditions. These conditions were said to be: (1) An indication by Khrushchev that he would negotiate seriously, and (2) the release of the 2 U. S. airmen shot down in the Arctic Ocean last summer and imprisoned by the Soviet Union.

The Russian Premier's answer to the neutrals was that he would not renew negotiations with President Eisenhower until the United States had condemned the flights of its planes over the Soviet Union. In effect, Mr. Khrushchev demanded apologies, even though President Eisenhower said last spring that the flights would not be resumed.

Though the proposal did not bring the immediate results which the neutral nations wanted, they are likely to renew their efforts along these lines at a later date. Meanwhile, the activities of these nations have centered attention on the role they may be expected to play in the cold war. What effect the neutrals' maneuvering will have on the American position in global affairs is the subject of some disagreement among U. S. officials and other observers.

**An obstacle?** Some feel that the neutrals will make it harder for us to achieve our goals of promoting peace while checking communism. They put forth this view:

"If the so-called neutral nations were really neutral, their motives could hardly be questioned. However, they have frequently echoed communist propaganda on disarmament and other issues. They have worked for the admission of Red China to the United Nations. They have frequently attacked colonial nations of the West,



while at the same time accepting communist "colonialism" in Eastern Europe and in parts of Asia, such as Tibet.

"By working together, the neutrals will make it increasingly difficult for us. They can be expected to support the communists quite often at the United Nations, and they will lessen western influence in that organization. At the same time, they will be expecting ever-larger amounts of assistance from us in their development programs. Their emergence as a third group is bound to harm western interests."

**A help?** Others feel that the collective action of the neutral nations will, in the long run, help the United States and the free world. They argue:

"It is a dangerous situation when the leaders of 2 rival nations that head heavily armed blocs are not on speaking terms—as is the case today between President Eisenhower and Premier Khrushchev. Under such conditions, a slight mistake can bring on a war which neither side wants."

"The neutral nations can do much to promote negotiations between the 2 great power groups. Since they are not aligned with either side, they can act as effective go-betweens and help to reduce tension by arranging for talks between the East and West."

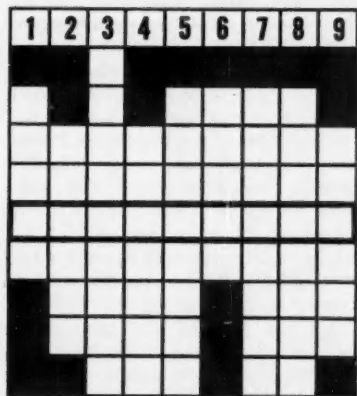
"While the neutrals have opposed the United States on some issues, they have backed us strongly on others—for example, on UN intervention in the Congo. They are not going to be fooled by communist propaganda. Moreover, the peace and stability for which they're working are the best conditions for checking communism, which breeds on strife and misery."

—By HOWARD SWEET

### CURRENT AFFAIRS PUZZLE

Fill in numbered rows according to descriptions given below. When all are correctly finished, heavy rectangle will spell a word that is extremely important to political workers.

1. United Arab Republic was formed through a merger of Syria and \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Head of Republican National Committee (last name).
3. Early leader of the Democratic Republicans.
4. Head of Democratic National Committee (last name).
5. Early leader of the Federalists.
6. Kwame Nkrumah is President of \_\_\_\_\_.
7. The Presidential candidates disagree on means of providing money for the salaries of \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Italy, France, and certain other countries have a \_\_\_\_\_-party system.
9. One important aim of the neutrals is persuading the major powers to \_\_\_\_\_.



Last Week

HORIZONTAL: Indochina. VERTICAL: 1. Lincoln; 2. Benson; 3. Buddhist; 4. Mekong; 5. China; 6. Idaho; 7. Viet Nam; 8. Vientiane; 9. Beman.



ARCHITECTS Louis Childers, Jr. (left), and John Strang at work

## Interviews on Careers

### Artistic and Useful Work

**JOHN R. STRANG** and **LOUIS E. CHILDERS, JR.** are partners in an architectural firm in Annandale, Virginia. They have an office in which they see clients and prepare drawings and specifications for homes, schools, stores, and numerous other types of structures.

"We may start our day by seeing a client who plans to build a shopping center," Mr. Strang reports. "First, we discuss with him what his requirements are for the project, and how much money he plans to spend on it."

"Next, we prepare preliminary drawings and submit them for his approval. After he has given us his O.K., we prepare the floor plans and the exterior and interior designs for the buildings. Once again we consult with our client to get his approval before preparing the actual working drawings."

"When final agreement is reached with the client on our plans, they are drawn up in the drafting room. There, architects who work under our supervision prepare the plans that show the exact sizes of every part of the project. These drawings also indicate where plumbing, heating, and other similar equipment is to be placed."

"After these steps are taken, we and our client arrange for builders to begin the work. Even then, our job is not yet finished, for we supervise the overall construction of the shopping center to see to it that proper materials and good workmanship are used throughout."

"As a rule," Mr. Childers adds, "Mr. Strang handles our relations with contractors, while I concern myself more with designing buildings. However, both of us often work together when dealing with clients and in preparing new architectural designs."

**Qualifications.** If you choose this profession, you will need a sense of design, a feeling for color, and the ability to draw freehand sketches to illustrate your ideas. You must also be able to "sell" yourself to prospective clients. In other words, you must be a combination of artist, technician, planner, engineer, and businessman.

**Training.** Take a college preparatory course in high school with emphasis on mathematics, English, physics, history, and drawing. Next, you

should plan to take a 5-year college course with a major in architecture.

After college, you must pass a state examination for a license to practice the profession. In many states, you will need some practical experience (usually 3 years) in addition to college study before you are eligible for a license. Fully accredited architects are generally members of the American Institute of Architects (AIA). AIA seeks to maintain high professional standards in the field of architecture.

**Earnings.** As a beginner, you are likely to earn between \$90 and \$110 a week. Experienced architects usually have incomes of between \$9,000 and \$15,000 annually, though a small percentage have much higher earnings than these.

**Job outlook.** In most parts of the country, there are more job openings than there are persons trained in this field, and the outlook for the future is rosy. Architects may have their own offices, work for private architectural firms, or for the government.

**Facts to weigh.** "The profession offers a wonderful opportunity to originate and create buildings of lasting beauty, value, and usefulness," according to Mr. Strang. He adds: "Architecture provides personal satisfaction found in few other vocations, for it is exciting to be able to help transform an idea into a beautiful and useful structure."

"A major drawback," points out Mr. Childers, "is that it takes time for an architect to establish himself. During this period, he is likely to have a low income and high expenses, making it difficult for him to keep going unless he has adequate funds. Also, when there is a business slump, architects are often hardest hit because the building industry is usually one of the first to feel the economic pinch."

**More information.** Talk to architects in your area, or write to the American Institute of Architects, 1735 New York Avenue, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.—By ANTON BERLE

London subway riders who once had to walk 100 yards between stations to change trains now make the trip by travolator. A travolator is a moving belt similar to an escalator. Moving sidewalks of this kind are planned for New York City's subway system.

## Readers Say—

(With the exception of the last one, all the letters published this week are from Bedford, Indiana.)

★  
This year's Presidential race will be a close one. Newspapers and other sources of information tell us that there will be more voters out this year than ever before. Yet there will be a large number of people who will not take the time to exercise one of their most important rights as American citizens.

I urge every eligible voter in these United States to get out and vote for the party of his choice.

EUGENE GREGORY

★  
My view on the U. S. minimum wage law is that the wage should remain at \$1.00 per hour [the present figure] for a few years at least. If we raise the minimum wage, our dollar will be more inflated.

DANNY LESTER

★  
Prices keep rising, but many employers have failed to raise their workers' wages to meet everyday demands. Therefore I think the minimum wage should be raised.

SONDRA THOMAS

★  
I think the new medical care bill is very good. There are many elderly people in our own community and elsewhere who will benefit from this plan—people who otherwise could not afford sufficient medical assistance.

GARY DECKARD



**PHILIP J. GOLDBERG**, who has built a national reputation as an outstanding insurance salesman, writes to us about one of our career articles

Permit me to congratulate you on your fine article dealing with life insurance as a career. I read your comments in AMERICAN OBSERVER, and the comments of Mr. Frederick V. McNair, with a great deal of interest.

If I might be permitted to add a word to your very clear statement, I should say that one must never overlook the opportunity afforded to the life insurance agent to be of service to his fellow-man. It is not often in life that one can find in his profession a continuing challenge, a good financial return, and an opportunity for service. The life insurance profession provides all three, and this is rare.

PHILIP J. GOLDBERG  
New York City

# The Story of the Week

## Janio Quadros to Be Brazil's President

Brazil's new President-elect is a political "lone wolf" with the reputation of being a reformer. He is 43-year-old Janio Quadros, who will replace President Juscelino Kubitschek at inaugural ceremonies to be held January 31.

Mr. Quadros did not have the support of any of Brazil's major political parties. Nevertheless, he roundly defeated his closest rival—Marshal Henrique Lott, who was supported by President Kubitschek and the powerful Social Democratic Party. Incidentally, the Brazilian communists also back Marshal Lott, though he doesn't agree with their aims. They did so, apparently, because of their intense dislike of Mr. Quadros.

The President-elect is expected to



JANIO QUADROS of Brazil

continue Brazil's friendly policies toward the United States. He also plans to go ahead with a number of the domestic programs—such as building roads into the land's vast underdeveloped regions—which were begun by the outgoing chief executive. In addition, Mr. Quadros has promised to expand Brazil's social welfare and education projects.

The son of a doctor, Janio Quadros taught Portuguese and geography to pay his way through law school. After years as a lawyer and teacher, he was elected to the city council of Sao Paulo, Brazil's largest industrial city. Later, he became mayor of Sao Paulo, and then governor of the state in which that city is located.

## What's Behind Mr. K's Attacks on the West?

What explanation can be given for the Soviet dictator's "tough" behavior at the UN? Columnist Joseph Harsch of the *Christian Science Monitor* and a number of other newsmen suggest that the mounting rift between Moscow and Peking is in back of Mr. K's UN tantrums. These writers feel that Premier Khrushchev has been forced to engage in violent outbursts against the West to prove to Red China that he has not gone "soft on capitalism."

For some time now, there appears to have been a power struggle in progress between Moscow and Peking for the leadership of the communist camp. Both sides are, of course, determined to spread communism throughout the globe. But Mr. Khrushchev apparently believes this can be accomplished through peaceful means, while Red China calls for war if necessary to achieve these aims. That's why, according to Mr. Harsch and others, the Soviet leader is now showing his communist critics that he can be just as tough as they are.

Meanwhile, there are reports that a kind of Red "high court"—made up of representatives from all communist countries—will try to settle the Moscow-Peking rift soon. The "court" is expected to make recommendations in Moscow on November 7—the 43rd anniversary of the Red revolution in Russia. All top communist leaders, including those from Red China, are expected to be in Moscow at that time.

## Eagle Scout Goering Will Study the Arctic

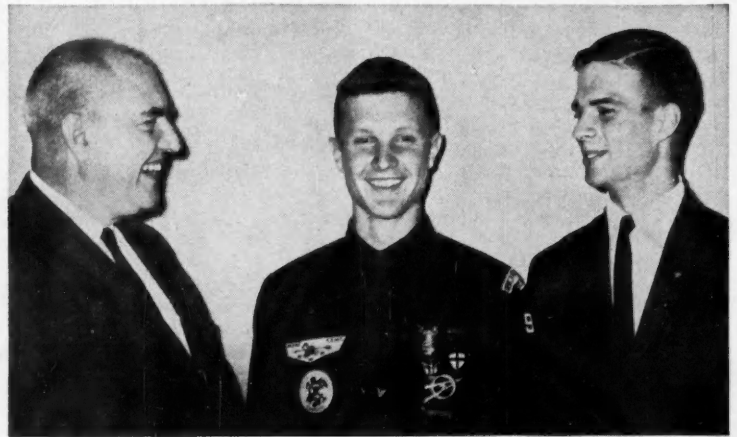
Kent Goering, a 17-year-old Eagle Scout and Junior Assistant Scoutmaster from Neodesha, Kansas, is on his way to Greenland. There, the University of Kansas freshman will serve as an aide to scientists and engineers engaged in Arctic research work.

Young Goering, who was second in his graduating class at Neodesha High School last year, was chosen for the honor of taking part in the Arctic studies by the nation's Boy Scout movement and the Army Corps of Engineers. He won over a total of 7 finalists in the nation-wide competition for the Arctic assignment. He was selected because of his outstanding achievements in Scouting, scholarship, and personal skills.

On the Arctic expedition, Kent will be accompanied by Scout Soren Gregersen of Denmark, whose flag flies over Greenland. The 2 youths will live and work with American scientists, engineers, and Army personnel at Camp Century, an atomic-powered base built under Greenland's icecap 800 miles from the North Pole.

## Story of Hamilton and Jefferson in TV Drama

This season's first program in the "Our American Heritage" series tells the dramatic story of the last 4 years in Alexander Hamilton's life. Called "Not Without Honor," the TV drama deals with the relations between



KENT GOERING (center), young Kansan who was chosen by the Boy Scouts and the Army Corps of Engineers to spend the winter at a research camp in Greenland (see story). With him are the explorer Paul Siple (left) and Dick Chappell, both of whom were sent to the Antarctic as Scouts in earlier years.

Hamilton and Thomas Jefferson, who were political enemies. It also includes the famous pistol duel between Hamilton and Aaron Burr, in which the former was fatally shot on the morning of July 11, 1804.

Arthur Kennedy plays the part of Hamilton, and Ralph Bellamy portrays Jefferson. The play, which will be shown on NBC-TV, Friday, October 21 at 7:30 p.m., was prepared with the assistance of the *American Heritage Magazine*.

## Some Facts About 5 Neutral Countries

**Ghana.** Won independence from Britain in 1957. Located in middle Africa. Government: partly democratic but tends toward 1-man rule by Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah. Population: 4,836,000. Area: 91,843 square miles—a little smaller than Oregon. Capital and largest city: Accra, 200,000. Leading products: cacao, minerals, lumber.

**India.** Won independence from Britain in 1947. Government: democratic. Population: 397,540,000. Area: 1,175,000 square miles—more than twice the size of Alaska. Capital: New Delhi, 276,000. Largest city: Calcutta, 3,345,000. Leading products: cotton, rice, cattle, tea, jute products, minerals.

**Indonesia.** Gained independence from Netherlands 1949. Government:

1-man rule by President Sukarno. Population: 86,900,000. Area: 580,000 square miles—larger than Alaska. Capital and largest city: Djakarta, 2,800,000. Leading products: rubber, rice, tin, oil, coconuts.

**United Arab Republic.** Formed in 1958 when Egypt and Syria merged. Government: dictatorship by President Gamal Abdel Nasser. Population: 28,382,000. Area: 457,227 square miles—about the size of Texas, Oklahoma, and New Mexico combined. Capital and largest city: Cairo, 2,600,000. Chief products: cotton, sugar, livestock, grain, fruit, tobacco.

**Yugoslavia.** Ruled by dictator Marshal Tito, a communist who doesn't take orders from Moscow. Population: 18,397,000. Area: 99,000 square miles—a little larger than Wyoming. Capital and largest city: Belgrade, 522,000. Leading products: coal, metals, timber, grain, potatoes, tobacco.

## The Wage Dispute at General Electric

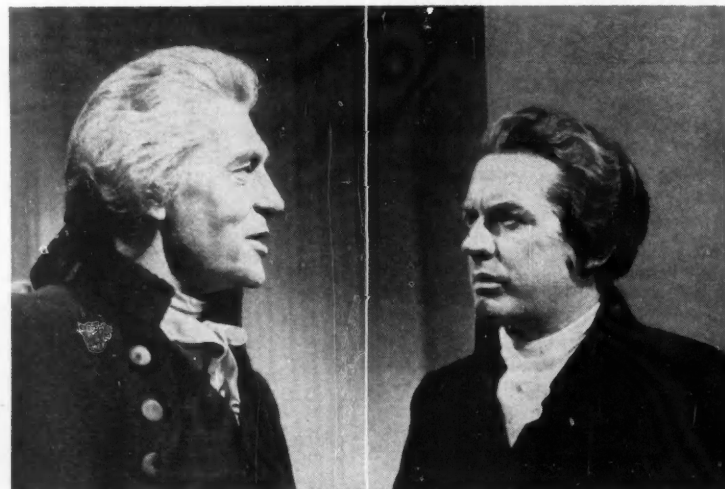
The wage dispute involving General Electric and the International Union of Electrical Workers (IUE) may have been settled by the time this is read. But the outcome of the controversy is likely to influence labor-management relations in a number of other industries.

GE has some 240,000 employees, about 70,000 of whom are IUE members. The remainder belong to several other unions or are not members of any labor group. The firm's factory workers now earn an average of between \$2.30 and \$2.40 an hour.

IUE, which has been trying to discourage non-member workers from going to their GE jobs, has asked for an immediate pay raise of close to 8½ cents an hour and another similar boost a year from now. The company has offered a pay boost of about 7 cents an hour now, and another increase of 9½ cents 18 months from now. The 2 sides also differ over a number of benefits for the workers.

Actually, GE and IUE are not too far apart in proposed terms for a new work contract. Nevertheless, each side has repeatedly said it will not back down from the stand it has taken.

Hence, the nation's labor movement fears that if IUE is forced to accept company terms, the "defeat" may encourage other industries to adopt a



"NOT WITHOUT HONOR," an interesting historical drama, is to be telecast by NBC-TV on October 21 (see story). Key roles are played by Ralph Bellamy (left) as Thomas Jefferson, and Arthur Kennedy as Alexander Hamilton.



"tough" stand when dealing with unions on new work contracts. On the other hand, industrial leaders feel that, if GE is made to agree to the IUE demands, other unions might step up their drive for wage increases and other benefits in months to come.

### Radar on 24-Hour Guard In Frozen Greenland

From now on, a big slice of the communist world will be under close watch day and night by fan-shaped curtains of radar. This invisible curtain is capable of giving quick warning if a missile pierces it. The installation, with several 16-story-high antennas, is located at Thule, Greenland, and was put into operation this month.

The radar device, called the Ballistic Missile Early Warning System, is the first of 3 such installations being built in Greenland, Alaska, and Britain. When completed, these stations will cover all possible missile launching sites from Eastern Europe across Russia to Red China.

The radar curtains will provide the free world with warnings of from 15 to 30 minutes if an enemy ICBM is launched. With such a warning, Uncle Sam and his allies could launch bombers and missiles in retaliation, and make other preparations for the attack. More important, it is hoped that the warning system will help deter the Reds from hurling missiles at us in an attempt to deal us a surprise knock-out blow.

### Uncle Sam's Plans for Underground A-Tests

Within the next several months, the United States may conduct a number of tests designed to improve methods of detecting underground nuclear explosions. Work is now under way on the program, known as Project Vela. The experiments will involve atomic and other types of explosives deep inside underground chambers and tunnels. If and when the tests are held, foreign experts, possibly including Russians, will be given complete information on the results.

The purpose of the experiments is to find out if there is an effective way to detect secret underground nuclear explosions. There have been growing demands among Americans that we continue such tests because Moscow may be secretly doing the same thing even though the Reds say they are not. For the time being, though, our government says it wants to see if there is any hope for a nuclear test-ban agreement with Russia in the near future before deciding to go ahead with Project Vela.

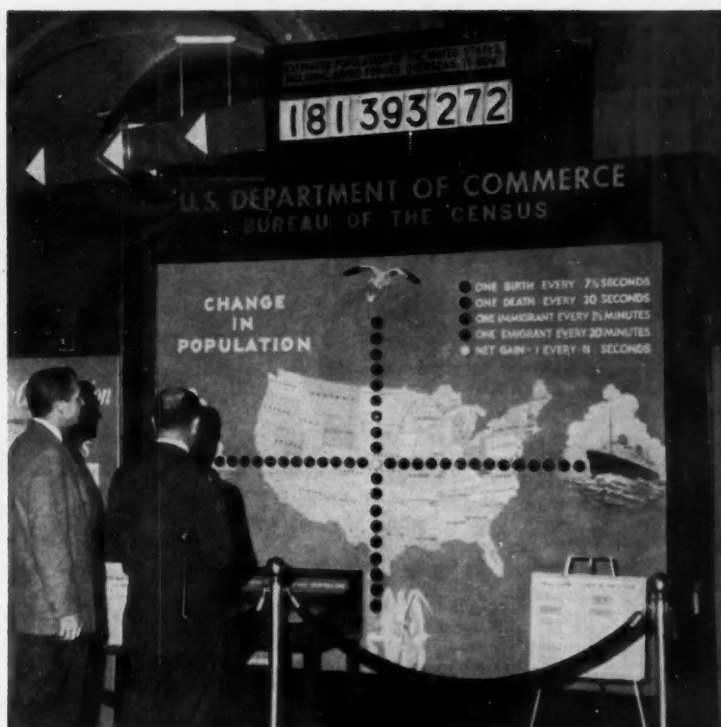
Meanwhile, the western-Soviet talks on this matter are dragging on in Geneva, Switzerland, with little or no progress reported within the past several months. The big stumbling block to agreement on a nuclear test ban continues to be Russia's refusal to accept foolproof international inspection plans to make sneak atomic testing difficult or impossible.

### The Price Is Very High For Election Campaigns

In many parts of the nation, housewives and other Americans have been collecting "dollars for Democrats" in door-to-door drives. The Republicans, in addition to money-raising dinners, are calling on party members to donate anything from \$5 to \$25 to help fill their campaign chest.

Both parties are now making an all-out drive for funds from rank-and-file voters. They want to depend less on the relatively small group of donors who have provided most campaign funds in past years. According to researchers in this field, as much as 90% of campaign funds have been coming from less than 1% of the nation's people—from wealthy families, business and labor organizations, and other groups that sometimes expect certain political "favors" in return.

How much money will the Democrats and Republicans spend in the 1960 race? Members of both political camps estimate that the Presidential and congressional campaigns are likely to cost each party between \$30,000,000 and \$40,000,000. About an equal amount, they believe, may be spent for state and local contests.



UP-TO-THE-MINUTE figures on estimated U. S. population are provided by this electric board at the main building of the Commerce Department in Washington, D. C. Flashing lights emphasize the facts that—on an average—1 person is born every 7½ seconds, 1 dies every 30 seconds, 1 immigrant arrives every 1½ minutes, and 1 emigrant leaves every 20 minutes. Total at top increases by 1 every 11 seconds. The figure of 181,393,272 was for October 10 at 8:00 a.m.

How is the money being spent? A substantial slice of the campaign funds is earmarked for radio-TV broadcasts by candidates. Both parties plan to spend a great deal more this year than the \$10,000,000 they put aside for this purpose in 1956.

Funds are also needed to rent campaign headquarters, for printing and distributing pamphlets and posters, for advertisements in newspapers and magazines, and for similar purposes.

### Will Red China Enter The UN Next Year?

Will the countries supporting Red China's membership in the UN succeed in gaining their objective next year? That is the big question now being asked by world leaders following the latest vote on this issue in the global body about a week ago.

In that vote, Red China's bid for UN membership was turned down, but by a narrower margin than last year. Some 42 nations—2 fewer than last year—supported our stand to put off admitting the big Asian communist land to the world body for at least another 12 months. The vote for Red China's membership was 34 this year, 5 more than in 1959.

In addition, 22 nations abstained from casting ballots on this matter. It is widely felt that many of these countries will go over to the other side on the Red Chinese question and vote for admission of that land next year.

### News Flashes from Around the World

**Munich, West Germany.** Sixty prominent Americans are in Munich to get a firsthand look at Radio Free Europe (RFE) and its transmitting equipment there. While in Europe, the visitors will be shown how RFE broadcasts information from the out-

side world to lands under Soviet control.

**Leopoldville, the Republic of the Congo.** Ex-Premier Patrice Lumumba appeared to be fading rapidly from the political scene last week. The fiery leader, who had the backing of Moscow and its puppets, has recently lost the support of most native legislators who once belonged to his party.

**Cape Canaveral, Florida.** Experiments are continuing with Uncle Sam's new Courier I-B satellite, hurled aloft less than 2 weeks ago. The sphere, which is 51 inches across, contains 300 pounds of equipment and is powered by sun-charged batteries.

Courier I-B has already been successfully used to transmit messages from the ground, and is a forerunner of a global space communications system that will make it possible to send radio and TV programs around the world.

### Changing Position Of South Africa

In a closely fought election, South African voters decided to change their status as a member of the Commonwealth of Nations. The African land will have an elected president as its ceremonial head in place of Queen Elizabeth II, who is monarch of Britain and a number of other Commonwealth members.

Though South Africa hasn't broken its ties with the Commonwealth, it must now be readmitted to that family of nations as a republic. To gain admission to the Commonwealth under its new form, South Africa must win the approval of every present member of that group. That won't be easy, because certain Commonwealth countries, particularly those in Africa and Asia, are highly critical of South Africa's racial policies (see September 26 issue of this paper).

## THE LIGHTER SIDE

Two boxers were talking about a dentist.

First boxer: Did he tell you it wasn't going to hurt?

Second boxer: I told him it wasn't going to hurt.



"Yes, I have a question: May I have a drink of water?"

## Campaign Issues

(Continued from page 1)

needed in order (1) to take care of the increasing population, and (2) to make up for the shortages caused by insufficient building in past years.

Teachers' salaries average around \$5,000 a year now, but many teachers still earn barely \$3,000 a year. Both parties favor higher pay for teachers. The 2 candidates would tackle the problem differently.

**Mr. Nixon** favors aid to wipe out the present classroom shortage by 1965. He would allot funds both to help pay off old building debts and for new construction. When the shortage of classrooms is overcome, the Vice President agrees with his party platform that the states and localities should rely to a minimum on federal aid.

Until the present emergency ends, however, Mr. Nixon points out that federal assistance for school building would lighten the financial burden of states and permit them to use more of their funds for raising teachers' pay.

Mr. Nixon fears that direct grants for teacher aid could lead to dictation by the national government on instruction in classes.

**Mr. Kennedy** contends that wiping out current classroom shortages isn't enough. As our population increases, he argues, there will also be a steady rise in the number of students. He feels that a long-range federal program to catch up with present needs and provide also for future requirements is absolutely necessary.

Neither the states nor local communities alone can shoulder the huge financial load that the educational program requires, the Democratic Presidential candidate maintains. So, he says, federal aid is the only solution.

Mr. Kennedy favors letting the states use federal funds either for new schools or teachers' salaries, whichever they desire. The states and communities would handle the funds without any danger of federal dictation, Mr. Kennedy asserts.

**Medical care for the aged.** There are now some 16,000,000 Americans 65 years of age or older, and the total is increasing. Many of these senior citizens are in need, and both party platforms contain promises to increase funds for payment of some of their medical costs.

After the platforms were drawn, Congress passed a medical-care law in August. The measure was along lines favored by the Administration. The House voted 369 to 17: Democrats, 237 for and 9 against; Republicans, 132 for and 8 against.



AMERICAN SCHOOLS—and the federal government's role concerning them—furnish an important campaign issue

The Senate voted 74 to 11: Democrats 43 for and 10 against; Republicans, 31 for and 1 against.

Under the law, around \$200,000,000 will be provided by the federal government this year in new aid to help carry out state medical-care programs for the elderly in need. Nearly 12,500,000 persons, it is estimated, could apply for assistance under the new measure. Applicants for this aid would have to show proof that they lack funds for needed care. The state can set up the rules for proof.

Mr. Kennedy favors a much larger program, which would make medical assistance automatically available to all elderly persons retired on social security pensions. Funds for the medical service would be provided just as they are for retirement pensions and unemployment insurance. Workers would have a tax deducted from their salaries, and employers would match this payment.

The Senator failed in an effort to get his plan adopted. The proposal was defeated in the Senate by a vote of 51 to 44. Democrats voted 43 for and 19 against; Republicans, 1 for and 32 against.

Mr. Kennedy still wants medical care handled mainly through the social security system, which is operated by the federal government. For those not qualified for social security aid, Mr. Kennedy would provide funds from federal government taxes (that is how the present medical-care law for the elderly is being paid for).

Those who support the Kennedy plan say this:

"It would not add much to the federal government's financial burden, because most of it would be paid for directly out of the incomes of workers and employers.

"The social security system has proved extremely effective in dealing

with the hazards of unemployment and of growing old without sufficient savings on which to live. Lack of medical care in advanced age is the same kind of hazard and should be dealt with in the same way.

"It is true that everyone in the social security system would be compelled to pay taxes for future health insurance. They are now compelled to pay a similar tax to insure them against the risks of unemployment or poverty in their later years. The Republicans favor the first 2 types of compulsory insurance—why not the third one?

"Mr. Kennedy rightly criticizes the August-passed law under which persons must prove need in order to obtain benefits. He says that this measure is unnecessarily embarrassing to poor people. He also feels that some might be unjustly deprived of aid by those who make the decisions on qualifications."

Supporters of Mr. Nixon on this issue reply as follows:

"Many people above 65 have enough money so that they do not require a government health plan. The present law is fair, because it provides aid for those who really need federal help, but does not force people to take out health insurance whether they want to or not.

"Social security taxes are already burdensome to workers and employers. If the government begins compelling people to pay taxes for the protection of their health, then there will be attempts to have compulsory taxes for decent housing, good food, and other such measures. If the government seeks to provide total security for everyone, socialism—with all its evils—will take over.

"Since the Kennedy plan would cover many more people than the present health law, it would be much

costlier. Perhaps it would not cost the federal government as much as the existing one, but the expense to the American people as a whole would be far greater."

**Housing.** The 1960 census shows nearly 58,600,000 housing units (apartments, homes, etc.) in the United States on April 1. This is an increase of 27% over the number in 1950.

The population, however, has also grown. The 1950 census showed U. S. population at just over 151,000,000; it is now somewhat above 181,000,000. This is an increase of about 16%.

To fill present housing needs and keep pace with growing requirements, both party platforms recognize the need for continued federal aid to clear slums in cities, find ways of reducing building costs, and make mortgage loans more easily available.

No overall, major housing bill was passed by Congress this year. A measure providing over a billion dollars for various housing programs was passed in the Senate. The vote was 64 to 16: Democrats, 45 for and 5 against; Republicans 19 for and 11 against. A House bill was bottled up in the Rules Committee and kept from debate on the floor.

Mr. Nixon favors aid to help build more residential housing, but does not give a flat figure on the number of dwelling units he thinks are needed.

Mr. Kennedy thinks that 2,000,000 or more should be built each year, and he would have the federal government spend as much as necessary to achieve this goal.

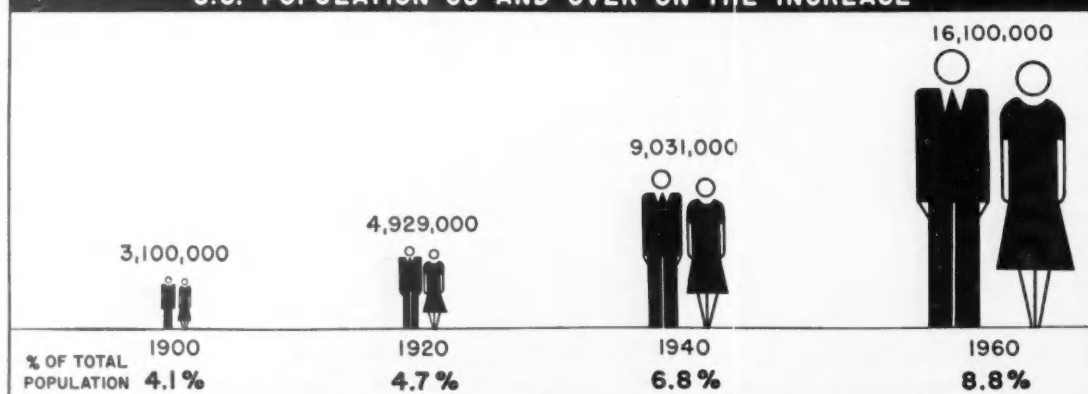
**Depressed areas.** These are cities and rural regions where unemployment is higher than for the country as a whole. West Virginia, with many of its coal mines shut down, is an example.

Both parties pledge help in training unemployed in the depressed areas for new jobs. Congress passed a Democratic-sponsored bill for \$251,000,000 in aid to the distressed regions. President Eisenhower, who favored a smaller amount for grants and loans, vetoed the measure.

**Mr. Nixon** charges that Democrats refused to accept a sensible plan for helping the areas in trouble at moderate cost and wanted an unnecessarily big federal assistance operation. He says that the way to promote business in periods of decline is for the government to give private industry "tax relief" and to make it easier for people to borrow money by lowering interest rates. "Massive federal spending," he contends, is not the solution.

(Concluded next page, col. 3)

### U.S. POPULATION 65 AND OVER ON THE INCREASE



DRAWN FOR AMERICAN OBSERVER BY JOHNSON



## News Quiz

### Issues in the Campaign

1. Mr. Nixon upset a Kennedy plan for school aid in the Senate. How did he do it?
2. How do the 2 candidates differ in their views on federal aid for teachers' salaries?
3. Give the main provisions of the present medical-care law for elderly persons.
4. Mr. Kennedy would like to change this law. Tell how he would do it.
5. Mr. Nixon opposes the Kennedy medical plan. Give his views.
6. Where do the 2 candidates and parties stand on the question of federal housing assistance? Of federal aid for "depressed areas"?

### Discussion

1. How do you feel about having the federal government provide funds to help pay teachers' salaries?
2. Do you more nearly agree with Mr. Kennedy or with Mr. Nixon concerning what the federal government should do about such matters as medical care for the elderly and housing for "depressed areas"? Give reasons for your answer.

### The Neutral World

1. Into what 3 camps is the political world divided?
2. What is a neutral country?
3. Name the 5 leading nations which answer this description.
4. Who are the leaders of these countries?
5. On what main points do the uncommitted nations agree?
6. How does India's Prime Minister Nehru feel about the neutrals forming a bloc of their own?
7. What proposal did the neutrals recently push, without immediate success, at the United Nations?

### Discussion

1. What effect—if any—do you think the emergence of the neutral countries will have on the conduct of the cold war? Give reasons for your answer.
2. As time goes on, do you think the neutral nations will work together even more closely, or will most of them join either the Eastern or Western blocs? Explain.

### Miscellaneous

1. What new protection do we have against a surprise missile attack?
2. Newsman Joseph Harsch gives a possible explanation as to what's behind Mr. Khrushchev's "tough" behavior at the UN. What does he say?
3. What adventure lies ahead for 17-year-old Kent Goering?
4. Tell something about Project Vela.
5. Give the approximate lifetimes of these political parties: Federalist; Democratic Republican; Whig.
6. How can high school students work for the party of their choice?

### Pronunciations

Camal Abdel Nasser—gā-māl' āb-dēl nās'er  
 Janio Quadros—jā-nē-ō quā'drōs  
 Juscelino Kubitschek—jō-sē-lē-nō kōō'-bī-chēk  
 Khrushchev—krōōsh-chawf  
 Kwame Nkrumah—kwā-mē ēn-krōō-mā  
 Sukarno—sōō-kār'nō

### Main Articles in Next Week's Issue

Unless unforeseen developments arise, the main articles next week will deal with (1) federal *vs.* states' rights as a campaign issue, and (2) the United Nations.



BRAZILIAN WORKER throwing coffee beans into the air in order to clean them. That country has a serious farm surplus problem just as we do.

## Looking Behind the News—By Clay Coss

THE United States is not the only country faced with the problem of agricultural surpluses.

Brazil, for instance, now has over 5 billion pounds of coffee piled up in storage. Egypt has big surpluses of cotton which she is trying to sell abroad. Cuba has too much sugar.

The world has plenty of hungry and poorly clothed people who would like these surplus products and also the huge quantities of corn and wheat stored in our country. The problem is that they don't have the money to buy what they need.

If living standards can be raised in Asia, Africa, and South America—continents with rapidly growing populations—agricultural surpluses will take care of themselves.

Meanwhile, the U. S. government has been giving considerable quantities of our excessive food supplies to the needy both here and abroad, and the 2 Presidential candidates say they favor an expansion of this policy.

★

**Speaking of population growth,** Merrill Hartshorn, Executive Secretary of the National Council for the Social Studies, has cited these startling figures:

"An hour from now there will be 5,000 more members of the human family. By this time tomorrow, the world's population will have increased about 125,000 people. This means 45,000,000 more within a year. Since 1920 the world's population has expanded by close to 50%, and if current rates are continued, the population of the earth will double before the year 2000 [there are now nearly 3 billion people in the world]."

★

**A very successful businessman** recently made these comments to me: "Why is it that many people who would not think of being shabbily dressed in public use shabby language? Apparently, they do not realize that a person is ordinarily judged even more by his speech than by his dress. I have members of my firm who have real ability in their fields but who cannot be given top positions because of the poor impression they would make in personal contacts."

"Anybody, if he's willing to spend an

hour or two a week over an extended period of time, can become skilled in the use of his language. All he needs to do is to get a good English grammar, constantly review it, regularly look up the meanings of words in dictionaries, and ask well-educated friends or relatives to correct wrong usages.

"The effort will pay off in success and satisfaction. As one increasingly masters his language, new worlds of ideas and confidence are opened to him.

"Students, whatever subjects they are taking, will reap rich rewards by learning to express themselves correctly and effectively. After they have finished their grammar courses in school, they should continue reviewing at home for as long a period as necessary to gain an excellent grasp of their language."

## Campaign Issues

(Concluded from page 6)

Mr. Kennedy holds that the bill vetoed by the President was a just one, necessary to deal with a very serious situation. He agrees with Mr. Nixon's tax and interest-rate opinions, but he also believes that the federal government must spend extra money on highways, schools, and other such projects in depressed areas so as to stimulate business.

**Minimum wage.** Under federal wage-hour laws, the minimum rate of pay per hour is \$1 for nearly 24,000,000 industrial workers. Efforts to raise the minimum to \$1.25 and to apply it to large numbers of workers now covered by the present law were defeated in Congress.

Mr. Kennedy is campaigning for the \$1.25 minimum. The Senate passed a bill as he wanted it this summer by a 62 to 34 vote: Democrats, 47 for and 16 against; Republicans, 15 for and 18 against.

The House refused to approve this measure. It passed a \$1.15 minimum wage law by a vote of 341 to 72: Democrats, 225 for and 40 against; Republicans, 116 for and 32 against. No compromise was reached between the Senate and House bills.

Mr. Nixon has not expressed himself on a figure, but his platform calls for an increase in the wage rate.

## SPORTS

GEORGE TELES is one of Cornell University's best football players this fall. Yet only a few years ago, he had never seen the game at which he is now a star. Born in Poland, George—with his family—was forced into a work camp by the Germans during World War II. His father died there, but an uncle later arranged for the rest of the family to come to the United States. In high school at Clifton, New Jersey, the boy took to football quickly. As a junior, he made 155 points to lead all schoolboy players in that state. As a senior he scored 129 points from his fullback position. Popular with his high school classmates, this young naturalized citizen served as president of the student council and was an outstanding student. Now in his third year at Cornell, he is continuing to make a fine record in both studies and sports. He is taking courses that will prepare him for a medical career. Grateful for the opportunities that America has opened to him, George says: "This country is great. No one else knows that better than those who suffered through the war. But it will remain great only so long as its citizens try to work together for its benefit. . . . You can always get your wish in this country if you have faith and work hard."



CORNELL UNIV.

DARLENE HARD, U. S. women's tennis champion, is a good example of the old saying: "If at first you don't succeed, try, try again." Six times she took part in the annual women's championship play at Forest Hills, N. Y., and six times she failed to win the title—even though on one occasion (in 1958) she did reach the final round. But



UPI

a few weeks ago—on her seventh attempt—Darlene upset the favorite, Maria Bueno of Brazil, to become U. S. champion. The victory was especially satisfying for Miss Hard, for it came immediately after a bad slump. Early this year she won the French championship and was the outstanding performer on the U. S. women's team that played in England. Then, however, she lost 4 tournaments in a row. Entering the Forest Hills event, she was given little chance of winning, but suddenly she regained her touch. Darlene's happy-go-lucky attitude has long made her a favorite with tennis fans, but at times it seemed to affect her concentration at critical moments in a match. She now appears to have corrected that fault. She is fast and hits the ball hard. Darlene feels that her swift, accurate service was the major factor in her big victory. A native of Montebello, California, the 24-year-old champion is taking a pre-medical course at Pomona College.

DON CARTER of St. Louis, Missouri, is the top bowler in the nation. In recent voting among bowling experts for the 1960 All-America tenpin team, he led all others on the ballot. On several occasions, he has been judged the national champion in this sport. An outstanding athlete in high school, Don set out to be a pro baseball player about a dozen years ago,

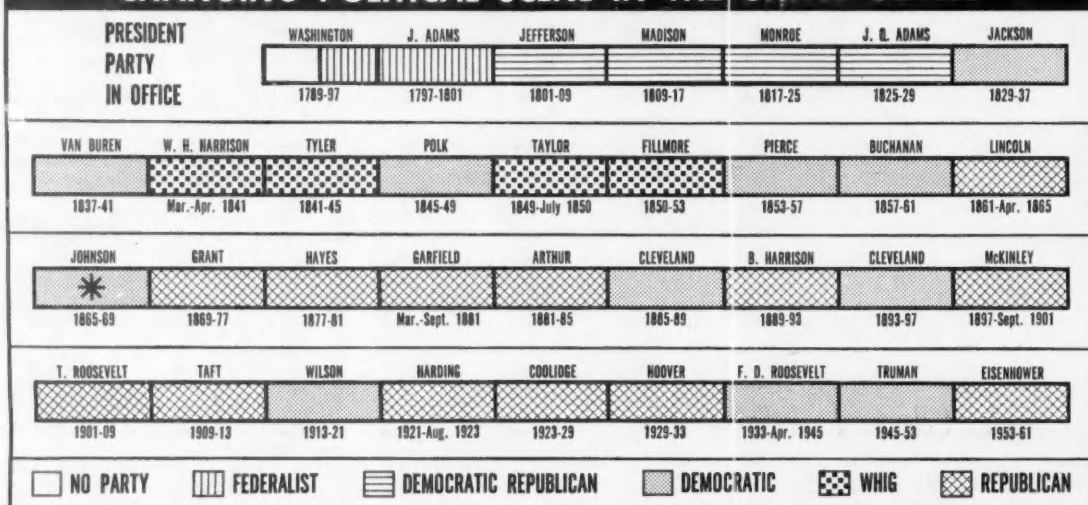
after service in the Navy. But—as the Missouri native explains it—"I found that I couldn't hit and couldn't throw a curve." He gave up the diamond sport and turned to bowling. Within a few years he was ranked with the best bowlers in the country. A keen student of bowling styles, Don sends the ball down the alley slower than many bowlers do. He feels that he gets more accuracy that way. Carter's skill at the sport is earning a good living for him and his family. The St. Louis bowler appears frequently on nationally televised matches. Married to a bowler of championship class, Don used to compete with Mrs. Carter now and then in exhibition matches. Occasionally she would triumph over her husband. Don accepted the losses good-naturedly but admitted he preferred to win. The loser in the family matches had to wash the dishes! The 33-year-old champion has rolled many 300-games (a perfect score) during his career.



UPI

—By HOWARD SWEET

## CHANGING POLITICAL SCENE IN THE UNITED STATES



\* JOHNSON, a Democrat, had been elected Vice President on a "National Union" ticket with Lincoln, a Republican

## THE PARTIES: HISTORY, ORGANIZATION, ACTIVITIES

WITH the election campaign nearing a climax, it is interesting to go back and trace the history of our party system.

While political groups existed in certain colonies even before the American Revolution, there were no definite party organizations on a country-wide scale until after our federal government had been established. The Constitution contains no mention of such bodies, and President George Washington hoped the United States would never have national political parties like the Whigs and the Tories of England. He thought they would produce too much strife and bitterness.

Before the end of Washington's first term, however, party lines were forming. Followers of Alexander Hamilton came to be known as Federalists. They were reluctant about putting much political power in the hands of rank-and-file citizens; and they wanted a strong central government—fearing that the states, if left largely to themselves, couldn't cooperate in building a healthy and prosperous nation. Federalist leaders, in general, spoke for the businessmen of their day.

On the other side, led by Thomas Jefferson, were the Democratic Republicans (also known as Republicans), consisting mainly of farmers and frontiersmen. They opposed having a powerful central government, because most strong governments up to that time had been tyrannical.

In many respects, President Washington kept himself above party interests, though he depended a great deal on Federalist support during his second term. His successor, John Adams, was likewise a Federalist.

After the Democratic Republican leader—Thomas Jefferson—was elected President in 1800, the Federalists never again won our nation's highest office, and their party disappeared about 1816.

For a time, the organization that

centered around Jefferson and his successors made up the only major U. S. party. Then it broke into several rival groups. One of these was led by Andrew Jackson, and his followers eventually began referring to themselves simply as Democrats. He was elected President in 1828.

Whigs, organizing in the early 1830's, became the Democrats' chief rivals. The Whig Party attracted such men as Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, and former President John Quincy Adams. There were spirited election contests between the Whigs and the Democrats, and each group was able to put some of its men into the White House. The last Whig President, though, was Millard Fillmore—who took office in 1850 after the death of President Zachary Taylor.

As the Civil War approached, Democrats became divided over the issue of slavery. The Whigs likewise split over this and other problems. Southern members of the Whig Party turned to the Democrats, while the rest looked around for a new organization. Certain northern Whigs and northern Democrats set up the Republican Party in 1854. The first Republican President, Abraham Lincoln, was elected in 1860. Since his time, the nation's political battles have been largely between Democrats and Republicans.

Other groups, however, have been on the scene and have taken part in national elections. These smaller organizations are known as minor, or third, parties.

Though such parties stand little chance of electing their candidates, they sometimes play important roles in U. S. politics. In many cases these groups make proposals which—because of their popularity—are later endorsed by the major political organizations.

One of the biggest third party movements was that of the Populists in the 1890's and early 1900's. Shortly

afterward came the Progressives—led by Theodore Roosevelt, who had served as a GOP President. This latter group won more votes than did the Republicans in 1912; but it failed to top the Democrats, whose candidate was Woodrow Wilson.

Since minor parties don't often pose a serious threat to the Democrats and the Republicans, our political setup is known as a 2-party system.

**A comparison.** Many countries operate differently. In Russia, for instance, only the Communist Party is allowed to exist. Normally, a 1-party system means dictatorship.

Certain other nations, such as Italy and France, have multiple-party systems. In other words there are many groups—each with a substantial amount of influence—competing for votes. When no one party is strong enough to win a majority of the votes, governmental plans must be worked out through compromises.

Such an arrangement often results



HOW U. S. PARTIES are organized from the local to the national level

in weak government and in confusion. Before President De Gaulle came into power and began exerting strong personal leadership in 1958, decision-making in the French government was practically at a standstill.

Most Americans believe that our 2-party system works best. Under it, the party in power is expected to provide leadership, while the other acts as watchdog. The latter party criticizes whatever it regards as mistakes, and tries to convince the voters that a change is needed. The differing groups within each party work hard to get their ideas adopted.

Our setup, of course, doesn't entirely eliminate deadlocks. They occur at times—when, for instance, there are serious disagreements between the President and the majority of congressmen. This can happen even if the executive and legislative branches are controlled by the same party, but it is more likely to occur

when the President belongs to one political group and the congressional majority to another.

### How are the major political parties in the United States organized?

Each party is under the direction of a national committee composed of 1 man and 1 woman from each state, as well as from the District of Columbia and certain territorial possessions. Senator Thruston Morton of Kentucky is chairman of the Republican National Committee, and Senator Henry Jackson of Washington heads the Democratic organization.

The national committees collect funds, distribute literature, provide speakers, and gather facts to be used in the Presidential campaign. They also help candidates for Congress.

The organization of each party may be compared with a pyramid. At the top is the national committee. Step by step downward is a committee for every state, county, city and town, ward, and precinct. All these groups work together in the effort to win political victories for national, state, and local candidates of their parties.

The committees which have the most direct contact with the voters are those in the precincts. They are at the bottoms of the pyramids and therefore closest to the people.

Each of these small areas within a city has about 300 to 600 voters. The precinct leaders and their committee helpers play a big role in elections.

To carry out his job, the precinct leader directs a door-to-door survey of his district. He attempts to learn how people feel toward his party, and to secure their votes.

In addition, the precinct leader makes arrangements for getting out the vote on Election Day. Special Election-Day committees are set up. These may include a baby-sitting committee to enable mothers to get to the polls, an automobile committee which provides transportation to and from voting places for those who need it, and a committee that keeps an eye on the polling centers to prevent irregularities in voting procedures.

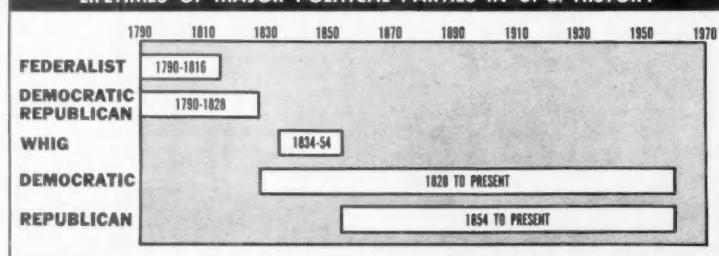
It is clear that the political parties are a vital part of our democratic system of government. All Americans,

including teen-agers, may exert influence by working for their parties.

**What to do.** After deciding which party more nearly represents his own belief, a young person should consult the organization's local headquarters. He may be asked to help in the office with typing, messenger, or other work. Or he may be assigned to go from home to home in an effort to win support for his party's candidates. In that case, he will have to read pamphlets presenting the views of his party on the main issues, so that he can speak intelligently with the voters.

On Election Day, both adult and youth party leaders are needed to serve on the various special committees—baby-sitting, transportation, and so on. No matter what tasks you may perform as a volunteer political worker, it is interesting and challenging to work actively for the party of your choice, for your favorite candidates, and for the cause of democracy.

### LIFETIMES OF MAJOR POLITICAL PARTIES IN U. S. HISTORY



TODAY AND YESTERDAY—leading groups on the American political scene



